Bow descrated palace. Once in, their fate was scaled: every one of them was put to death; and not ealy those, but other thousands also. Thus, day after day, the victims were arrested and made to suffer. Even little children were not spared, Heapson heaps the corpses accumulated; for nearly three months this dreadful work was in progress, and was then arrested in a very singular manner."

in a very singular manner."

When the Eastern King's plot was revealed to the When the Eastern King's plot was revealed to the Celestial King, the latter summoned to Nankin the "Assistant King," Shih Takhai, as well as the Northern King, Wei. The Assistant King, however, refused to obey the summons, he being friendly to the Eastern King. Yang. As he did not make his appearance, it was supposed he had taken umbrage and joined the imperialists. Events proved, however, that the surmise was without foundation. He gathered his adherents and sent to the Celestial King a demand for adherents and sent to the Celestial King a demand for Wei's head, on pain of an attack upon Nankin and Wei's head, on pain of an attack upon Nankin and adherents and sent to the Celestial King a demand for Wei's head, on pain of an attack upon Nankin and its destruction. The demand was compiled with. The head of the Northern King was "taken off, placed in head of the Northern King was "taken off, placed in "a box, dispatched to the camp of the Assisfant "King, and there, with many other heads, was hung "king, and there, with many other heads, was hung "up and exposed to the public gaze." These events curred in November last. The way being thus prepared, for some of Wei's captains had also been beheaded at the demand of the Assistant King, the latter marched to Nankin, about the beginning of December. The adherents of Yang and Wei were, of course, immediately proscribed, among them Dr. Bridgman's informants, who fied to save themselves from the executioner.

cember. The adherents of Yang and Wei were, of course, immediately proscribed, among them Dr. Bridgman's informants, who fied to save themselves from the executioner.

We can now comprehend why, in the last few months, the insurgents have made so little progress, compared with earlier periods. They have been engaged with feuds among themselves, of a sufficiently tragic character. Hung Sintsinen, the Celestial King, was known to be alive as late as the 12th of December, but was in concealment; and Shih Takhai, the Assistant King, was at the date of the latest advices in possession of Nankin and apparent supreme chief of the insurgent force. The property of Yang and his party had been confiscated, and his palace reduced to prains. Dr. Bridgman says that "it seems to have been "intended that no memorial should be left of him or "his estate, and that every relative, and friend, and "follower, should be exterminated and their houses "and goods destroyed." It was also reported to Dr Bridgman that the far-famed porcelain tower of Nan kin, in architecture the pride of the "Middle King dom," had been leveled to the ground. Its demolition appears to have been connected with the over throw of the Northern King: "it was blown up before such the such that the supposed that, as the consequence of this jealousy, plotting and treachery, thirty thousand persons were killed, the numbers of the insurgent forces were not sensibly diminished.

Of the relative positions and strength of the Imperialists and insurgents, it is difficult to form an opinion. Dr. Bridgman represents that of the thirteen prefectures of Kiangsi, nine are held by the insurgents, with nearly the whole province of Nganhni, large countries of the river, and many forts along its banks; and that their courage, readiness to fight, &c., far surpass those of the imperialists. Dr. Bridgman, however, has such an evident bias in their favor, that his opinions and inferences must be received with some mistrust. He even admits, at the close of his letter, that when his i

o claim for such men a knowledge of, of Christianity, and its civilizing, humans only to bring the Christian religion into

## FROM ALBANY.

From Our Special Correspondent. ALBANY, Friday, April 10, 1857.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WARDEN'S OFFICE.

The Assembly bill to reorganize the Warden's Office of the Port of New-York has passed the Senate with amendments, and been returned to the Assembly for concurrence. As the bill now stands it provides for a Board of nine Port Wardens, appointed by the Governor and Senate, to be divided into three classes of three Wardens each, the term of office of the first class to expire at the end of one year, the second at the end of two, and the third class at the end of three years, and all subsequent appointments to be made for three years. (The Assembly favors making the full term five years, and making the first class expire at the end of two years, and the second at the end of three years, and will probably insist on this feature of the bill.) Any Warden may be removed by the Governor for misconduct or neglect of duty, and shall be light. be liable to suspension by a majority of the whole be hable to suspension by a majority of the whole Board, but may be reinstated by the Governor on appeal. The Wardens shall be known as "The "Port Wardens of the Port of New-York." They shall elect from their own body a President and Vice-President, and have power to appoint a Secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and to fay his salary.

The Secretary is required to keep a full record of the acts and proceedings of the Board, to be open to the public inspection of all parties interested, and parties in interest are entitled to a certified transcript of any such record on payment of the usual fee. Such certificate shall be evidence of such rec-ord in any of the Courts of this State. The Board shall have a common seal of power to administer oaths and examine witnesses concerning the bus calls and examine witnesses concerning the business of their office. They shall also have power to make all necessary rules and regulations for their own government and the enforcement of the provisions of this act. They are required to keep an office in the City of New York, where a majority of the Board shall give daily attendance, and shall have the exclusive right to perform all the duties of Por Wardens for the Port of New-York.

Board, and to fix his salary.

On receiving notification by any party in interest it is made the duty of the Board, or of some War den, to proceed in person on board any vessel, for the purpose of examining the condition and storage of cargo; and in case they find damaged goods on board, shall make a memorandum of the cause of such damage, which must be entered at length upon the records of the office; and if, after the arrival i port of any vessel, the hatches shall be first opened by any person not a Port Warden, and the cargo, or any part of it, shall be discharged in a damaged conany part of it, shall be discharged in a dition, these facts shall be presumptive (the Assembly say conclusive) evidence that such damage occurred in consequence of improper storage of negligence on the part of the persons if charge of the vessel, and such default shall be chargeable the vessel, and such default shall be chargeable to the owner, consignee, master, or other person in interest, as part owner or master, of said vessel, each and all of whom shall be primarily liable for such damage. The Wardens shall be exclusive surveyors of any vessel which may have suffered wreck or damage, or which shall be deemed unfit to proceed to sea, and shall examine the condition of the hull, spars, sails, rigging, and all appurtenances thereof, and they shall call to their assistance one or more carpenters, sailmakers, rigesistance one or more carpenters, sailmakers, rig gers, shipwrights, or other person skilled in his pro-lession, to aid them in their examination, provided such person shall not be interested therein, and all parties so called shall be sworn, and shall each be allowed a fee of \$2, to be paid by the person requiring said examination. The said Wardens shall specify what damage has occurred, and record in the books of said office a full and particular account of all surveys held on said vessel. They shall also be the judges of the repairs necessary to render said vessel again seaworthy, or for the safety of said vessel and cargo on the intended voyage. They shal also have exclusive cognizance of all matters re also have exclusive cognizance of all matters re-lating to the surveys of vessels and their cargoes ar riving at the Port of New-York in distress, or dam aged in said Port of New-York, and shall be the judges of its fitness to be reshipped to its port of destination, or whether it shall be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern. They shall also, if called upon to do so, estimate the value or measurement of any vessel when the same is in dispute or libeled, and record the same in the books of said

by parties in interest, to visit any warehouse, store or dwelling, street or wharf, to examine merchandisc, vessel, material or other property alleged to have been damaged on board of any vessel, survey the same, and enter a full statement on the books of the same, and enter a rull statement on the boost of the office. This section further provides for adver-tising in two daily papers a notice of the pendency of all inquiries, examinations and surveys, the ex-pense thereof to be paid by the parties calling the same. The Board, or some member of it, must attend all sales of vessels and damaged goods sold at auction on account of such damage; and auctioneers are required to give notice to the Board before sale. The Board shall be entitled to one-half of one per

It is made the duty of the Board, on notification

cent on the gross amount of such auction sales, and such goods shall be exempt from other auction duties. Auctioneers are required to report monthly to the Board of Wardens specifying the total amount of each day's sales made by them under this act, which statement shall be filed in the Warden's office, and the Wardens, when required by the owner or consignee thereof, shall certify the cause of such damage, the amount of such sale and the such damage, the amount of such sale and the charges on the same, all of which shall be recorded in the books of said office; and the said Board of Wardens shall be allowed for each and every survey held on board of any vessel or hatches, stowage of neid on board of any vessel ar hatches, stowage of cargo, or damaged goods, or at any warehouse, store or dwelling, or in the public street or on the wharf within the limits of the port of New-York, on goods said to be damaged, the sum of \$2, and for each and every certificate given in consequence thereof the sum of \$1, and for each and every survey on the bull, spars, sails or rigging of any vesse damaged or arriving at said port in distress, the sun damaged or arriving at said port in distress, the sain of \$5; and for each and every certificate given in consequence thereof, the sum of \$2.50; and for each valuation or measurement of any vessel, the sums of \$10, and the compensation and emoluments of said office shall be divided equally between the said nine Wardens composing the Board under this act.

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, extended the post Wardens duly appointed under this

cept the Port Wardens duly appointed under this act, to assume to act as Port Wardens, or to under take the performance of any of the duties prescribed in this act, or pertaining to the said office of Port Warden: and it shall be unlawful for any person o persons to employ any other than the legally-ap pointed Wardens for the performance of such duties: pointed Wardens for the performance of such duties; and it shall also be unlawful for any person or persons to issue certificates of surveys on vessels, vessels' materials, or goods damaged, with the intent to defeat or avoid the provisions of this act; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit and pay to the Wardens a penalty of \$100 for each offense committed, and the said Board of Wardens or their successors in office may, in their proper name and title, sue for and recover in any Court in this State having cognizance thereof, their legal fees, or the penalty of this act for any violation of the laws appertaining to the duties of the Port of the laws appertaining to the duties of the Port

Wardens of the port of New-York.

The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint two special Wardens, who shall reside at Quarantine, and whose duty it shall be to act as Wardens only in regard to vessels and goods that are actually unde and subject to Quarantine detention, and their du ties shall not apply to vessels only stopping a Quarantine for visitation by the Health Officer, an not detained. One of the said Wardens shall be apnot detained. One of the said Wardens shall be appointed for the term of two years, and the other and all subsequent appointments for the term of three years. Such special Wardens shall make returns in detail of all surveys made by them, and of all other duties by them performed, to the Wardens' office in the City of New-York, within forty-eight hours after such survey is made or such service performed; and all rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Wardens shall apply to and covern said special Wardens in the discharge of their govern said special Wardens in the discharge of their govern said special Wardens in the discharge of their duties at Quarantine. The special Wardens at Quarantine shall be allowed and entitled to receive for each and every survey or examination made by them, the sum of \$5, and the compensation and emoluments of said office shall be divided equally between the said special Wardens, share, and share with.

Section 8 provides for sworn returns to the Con-troller of the receipts and expenditures of the office

in the month of January of each year. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, of chapter 18 of the laws of 1819, and sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, of chapter 93, of the laws of 1831, and chapter 89 of the laws of 1844, and section 9 of chapter 62 of the laws of 1846, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect immediately. THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to necticut was sent in to the Senate this morning. It is a long document, not only detailing the action o the Commissioners, but containing a history of the controversies and negotiations respecting the linsince the year 1650. The last survey previous to the present was in 1731; the line, being marked at that time only by heaps of stone or "blazed" trees, has become very uncertain. The surveys made last Summer by Mr. C. W. Wentz, of this city, under authority of the Commissioners of both States, showed that instead of following a straight line as was designed, the old surveyors made a very crooked boundary, subsequently adopting their work by a written agreement. Connecticut new claim the right to straighten this line, which would give their State a considerable tract now belonging to New-York, including a thriving village. The New-York Commissioners contend that the old line must be adhered to. This legal question has prevented any settlement of the fine so far. A correspondence has passed between two of the New-York Commissioners, Mesers. Backus of Brooklyn, and Tarbell of Keesevile, and the Connecticut Commissioners, on this subject, withut inducing the latter to consent to any steps being taken toward a decision of this legal question. The report is accompanied by copies of several old agreements and other curious documents which bring to light some interesting matters of colonial

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

Was ordered to a third reading in the Senate last night, but will not be put on its final passage before Saturday or Monday, unless it is taken up out of its regular order. The Senate has reduced the number of Commissioners from seven to five, exclusive of the Mayors of New-York and Brocklyn, who are the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, who are ex-officio members, and I believe they have advanced the pay from \$5 to \$8 per day for actual service. Other amendments have been made, but none, as I understand, affecting the principle of the bill. It is now said, by those who pretend to know and ought to be well advised on the subject, that both the Charter and Police bills will pass the Assembly as they are, or in other words, that the Assembly will concur in the Senate's amendments.

RELIEF OF BROADWAY.

The act to provide for the relief of Broadway. which passed the Assembly the other day, is e citing some interest in and out of the Legislature The demand for the relief of Broadway seems to b universal, and the question is whether it shall be relieved by a railroad on that great thoroughfare, or off it. This scheme is understood to be a compro-mise between the friends and opponents of a Broad-way Read. The petitions for it are very numerous may Read. The petitions for it are very numerous and respectable. The bill does not, as stated in The Tribune of this morning, propose to run a Railroad up one of the streets on one side of Broadway and down another. The line of the road is to commence on the Seventh avenue at Pifty-ninth street (lower end of the Central Park), and running thence by double track down Seventh avenue t Broadway, along Broadway to University place Broadway, glong Broadway to University place thence to Sixth street, thence to Greene, through Greene to Canal, thence to West Boadway, through West Broadway and College place to Park Place, through Park place to Church street, thence along Church street to Fulton, thence along Fulton to Broadway, also along Park place to Broadway, and thence back through Park place to Church street, and thence through Park place to Church street, and thence through Park place to Church street. and thence through Church street to Canal street thence along Canal street to Mercer street, thence along Mercer street to and through Waverley place (or Sixth street) to connect with the track in University place; together with the necesary turn-onts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the road.

Said road shall be constructed upon the most ap

Said road shall be constructed upon the most ap-proved plan for the construction of city railroads, and shall be run as often as the convenience of pas-sengers may require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect therete as the Common Council of the City of New-York may, from time to time, by ordinance prescribe, and to the payment to the city of the same license-for sample for a constructed upon the most apfee annually for each car run thereon as is now paid by other city railroads in said city; and no higher rate of fare shall be charged for the conveyance of passengers thereon than is charged by other city

railroads in said city.

In the construction, operation or use of such rail road, should such associates, their successors or as-signs, deem it necessary or proper to run upon, in tersect or use any part or portion of other city rail road tracks, now laid upon any of the streets or ave nues above named, they are hereby authorized to run upon, intersect or use the same; and in case

they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by (subdivision six of the twenty eighth section of) the act entitled "An act to author

ize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same." passed April 2, 1850. The provisions of the act entitled "An act relative to the construction of railroads in cities, passed April 4, 1854, shall not in any manner appl to this act, or the railroad bereby authorized.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 11, 1857. ALBANY, Saturday, April II, 1637.

We had a little episodical entertainment in the Assembly last evening, not announced in the bills. The Assembly had under consideration "An Act to "amend the Revised Statutes concerning the powers "and duties of the Governor," which provides for adding to tittle 1, chapter 8, part 1 of the Revised Statutes the following recognitions. Viz.

adding to tittle 1, chapter 8, part 1 of the Revised Statutes the following provisions, viz:

That the Governor shall cause to be kept in proper books a full and complete record of all applications or petitions made to him for the discharge of any duties imposed on him by the Constitution or laws of this State, which record so made shall remain in the Executive Chamber, and the original papers on which each application shall be made, shall remain on file in the Executive Chamber, and with the record so made shall be delivered to the Governor sexcessor in office. But the Governor may, at his discretion, return the application of an unsuccessful candidate for an executive appointment. The Governor is also required to cause a record to be kept of all applications made for the pardon of any prisoner or the commutation of any the pardon of any prisoner or the commutation of any sentence with a record of the facts in the case, hi sentence with a record of the facts in the case, his reasons for granting or refusing the same, and a list of the official signatures in favor of such application, and the original papers on which such application, and the original papers on which such application, and the original papers on which such application, and the original papers on the such application, and the containing a statement of his disburse ment for the incidental expenses of his department; of rewards offered for the apprehension of criminals, and expenses incurred in sending the reports of courts and copies of the laws of this State to other States, and of all official expenditures. The bill appropriates \$2,000 to provide books, cases and other furniture for the Executive Chambers, to be expended under the direction of the Governor; also \$2,500 for two Clerks and a Messenger for the Executive Department, and increases the salary of the Governor's private Secretary to \$2,000 per annum.

partment, and increases the salary of the Governor's private Secretary to \$2,000 per annum.

An animated debate took place on this bill, which was objected to by Mr. Baker of Montgomery and others, on the ground that its title did not fully and truly express its contents. Messrs. Wooster, Hogeboem and others defended the bill as proper and necessary, and explained the incongruity between the title and contents by stating that the bill, as originally reported, did not contain the appropriation referred to; but that they were put into another bill, reported by Mr. Varnum, entitled "An act to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the compensation of certain Executive and Legis-lative officers," which act revised several other salaries; but seeing the necessity of these appropria-tions in order to carry out the act in regard to the Executive department, and fearing that the bill in which they were originally placed would not be reached for final action this session, these appropria-tions had been transferred, while the title to the bill under consideration had inadvertantly been suffered to remain as originally reported. These statements were accompanied by such explanations as ought to satisfy any candid mind that no deception was contemplated. on was contemplated.

The Knickerbocker newspaper of this city had

called attention to this bill in articles reflecting se verely on the Governor, and stating, what was no doubt untrue, that Gov. King had descended to the business of lobbying this measure through the As-

Mr. Beckwith of Washington County, made short and spirited speech in defense of the bill, it the course of which he read a letter from ex-Governor Seymour, strongly urging the necessity of the measure as a much needed reform in the Executive Department, and concluded by strongly denouncing the articles in The Knickerbocker, declaring that the the articles in The Knickerbocker, deciaring that the author of such articles, whoever he might be, was a low political scavenger. Soon after Mr. Beckwith had resumed his seat, the editor of The Knickerbocker. Mr. Hastings, approached him and made a remark which is variously reported. The editor himself says that he told Mr. Beckwith that after the close of the session he should be prepared to settle with him for the language he had used in de-Whereupen Mr. Beckwith struck Hastings with his open palm a hard blow on the side of hi head, and also hit, by accident, Mr. Cameron, member from Allegany. For a moment the excite-ment was intense, two-thirds of the members rising ment was intense, two-thirds of the members rising to their feet. The Speaker's hammer came down rap, rap, rap, on the desk. He called to order, ordered members and gentlemen in the lobby and galleries to be seated, and by his tact and energy soon restored comparative order.

Mr. Beckwith immediately apologized to the House, stating that what he had done had been under the could not have been very threatening. A committee was finally appointed by the Speaker, composed of Messrs. Hogeboom, Van Valkenburgh, Jones, Rose and Hutchinson, to investigate the subject and re-port to the House what action, if any, should be taken in the premises. This committee hold their first meeting this afternoon, and will probably be prepared to report on Monday. Soon after the affray, some person in the Assembly gallery was attalked by a fit, and yelled like a loon, which for the moment added largely to the confusion and excitement. The unfortunate gentleman was removed and properly taken care of. At the time this disreputs ble scene was in progress in the Assembly, a rippl was caused in the generally smooth current of legis lation in the Senate by the removal of a gentleman from the Senate Chamber, who had gone into the circle to urge Senators to vote for a claim bill then pending before that body, in which he was person lly interested. The new Charter for your city was received i

the Assembly to-day with the Senate's amendments, which were concurred in by a vote of 85 to 14. The Assembly also concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Port-Warden bill. The bill to encour age improvement in the breed of horses (to estab a race-course by law) an abstract of which I sent to THE TRIBUNE some days ago, as having passed the Senate, was read a third time in the Assembly to-day and passed without remark or opposition.

The Metropolitan Police bill passed the Senat to-day on a full vote 27 to 5. Messrs. Kelly, Sickles, Spencer and Wadsworth, De nocrats, and Mr. C. P. Smith, American (of Brooklyn), voting in the negative. It is understood that the Senate's amendments to this bill will be concurred in by the

Assembly, I noticed Senator Seward and Charles King, esq (brother of the Governor) in the Assembly Cham-berber to-day, looking remarkably well, and receiv-ing much attention from members of the Assembly. A meeting of citizens has been called for this evening to consider the Dred Scott decision, at which Gerrit Smith, Henry B. Stanton and Gen. Nye are announced to speak.

NEW-YORK TOWN ELECTIONS. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. PATCHOGUE, 10th April, 1857.

BROOKHAVEN, SUFFOLK COUNTY,-Our town elec-

tion resulted in favor of the Democrate and Know

Nothings united. Purion. 344
Republican 360
Last Fail Rnew Nothings over Republican 34
Last Fail Democrats over Republicans 49
The average Fusion majority on the town ticket was about 10. The majority of four as indicated was

for Supervisors. Sam. C. Hawsins. CARMEL, April 9, 1857. Out of the six towns in Putnam County, five have PUTNAM.

A company has been established in Paris to buy up the skins of rats. The hatters prefer at skins, when properly dressed, to any other; and the hide is already used for the thumbe of gloves—being of better texture than kid.

than kid.

The grave of Patrick Henry is in Milton, North
Carolina. Until recently no stone has marked his
resting place—Virginia having promised to erect a
monument to his memory.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Anemaly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Corporation now existing and known by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Com-"monalty of the City of New-York," shall continue to be a body politic, and corporate in fact and in name by the same name, and shall have perpetual succession, with all the grants, powers and privileges heretofore had, by "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York."

SEC. 2. The legislative power of the said Corpora-

had, by "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of
the City of New-York."

Sec. 2. The legislative power of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Alderman and a
Board of Councilmen, who, together, shall form the
Common Council of the City of New-York.

Sec. 3. The Board of Aldermen shall cousist of one
Alderman to be elected from each district in the City
and County of New-York. The members of the Board
of Aldermen first elected under this act shall be classified as follows: The Aldermen from districts having
an odd numerical designation shall hold such office for
the term of one year, and those from districts having
an even numerical designation shall hold such office
for the term of two years. At all subsequent elections
for Aldermen, they shall be elected for the full term of
two years.

two years.

Sec. 4. There shall be six Councilmen elected from each Senatorial District in the City of New-York, as the saffic now are or may hereafter be constituted, by general ticket, in each of said Districts, and the persons so elected from each of said Senatorial Districts shall together form the Board of Councilmen for the said city. The Councilmen shall be chosen for one

year.

SEC. 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of Alderman or Councilman, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a resident of the District from which he is chosen.

SEC. 6. Each Board of the Common Council shall to

SEC. 6. Each Board of the Common Council shall have power to direct a special election to be held, to supply the place of any member whose seat shall become vacant by death, removal from the city, resignation of otherwise, and in either case the person elected to supply the vacancy shall held his seat only for the residue of the term of office of his immediate predecessor.

SEC. 7. The Boards shall meet in separate chambers SEC. 7. The Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of either shall be a quorum to do busness. Each Board shall appoint a President from its own body, and shall choose its clerk and other officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. Each Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and its doors shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secresy, and all resolutions and reports of committees which shall recommend any specific improvement, involving the appropriation of public moneys, or the taxing or assessing the citizens of the city, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and shall not be passed or adopted until after such notice has been published at least two days; and whenever a vote is taken in relation thereto, the yeas and nays shall be called and published in the same manner.

Sec. 8. Each Board shall have the authority to

Sec. 8. Each Board shall have the authority Sec. 8. Each Board shall have the authority to compel the attendance of absent members; to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member, with a concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Board; and the member so expelled shall, by such expulsion, forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Councilman, and no Alderman or Councilman shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or vote in either Board.

Sec. 9. The stated and occasional meetings of each Board of the Common Council shall be regulated by its own ordinances; and both Boards may meet on the same or on different days, as they may severally judge expedient.

judge expedient.
SEC. 10. Any person holding office under this Chater who shall during his term of office accept, hold of ter who shall during his term of omce accept, nota-retain any other civil office of honor, trust or emolu-ment under the Government of the United States, under this Charter, or who shall during his said term of office receive any fees or emoluments directed to be paid by any ordinance of the Common Council, shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office. See 11 Every levislative act of the Common

shall be deemed thereby to have vacated his office.

Sec. 11. Every legislative act of the Common Council shall be by ordinance, and every ordinance, act or resolution which shall have passed the two Boards of Common Council, before it shall take effect, shall be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor of the city, for his approval. If he approve, he shall sign it, if not, he shall return it, within ten days thereafter, with his objections, to the Board in which it originated, or, if such Board be not then in session, at its next stated meeting. The Board to which it shall be returned shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and cause the same to be published in one or more of the daily newspapers of the city. But no ordinance, act or resolution shall be valid unless the same shall have received the assent of both Boards within the same year.

ithin the same year. Sec. 12. The Board to which such ordinance, act o resolution shall have been so returned, shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, process to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration at least two-thirds of all the members elected to the at least two-thirds of an inchanges caccers to the Board shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other Board, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and if ap-proved by at least two-thirds of all the member elected to such Board, it shall take effect as an act of law of the Corporation. In all such cases the votes both Boards shall be determined by Yeas and Nay

and the names of the persons voting for and against the passage of the ordinance reconsidered, shall be entered on the journal of each Board respectively.

SEC 13. If the Mayor shall not return the ordinance so presented to him within the time above limited for that purpose, it shall take effect in the same manner as if he had approved it.

as if he had approved it.

SEC. 14. Any ordinance of the Common Council may originate in either Board, and when it shall have passed one Board, may be rejected or amended by the other. But no ordinance shall be passed by either Board, except by the vote of a majority of all the members elected to such Board.

SEC. 15. Neither the Mayor nor Recorder of the City of New-York shall be a member of the Common Council thereof.

cil thereof.

SEC. 16. The executive power of the Corporation shall be vested in the Mayor and the Executive D

Partments.
Sec. 17. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever the Mayor shall be sent from the city, or be prevented by sickness. sent from the city, or be prevented by sickness, of any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office, or shall be removed as hereinafter provided for the President of the Hoard of Alderman shall act a Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers on the Mayor, during the continuance of such vacancy absence or disability, and until the next Charter election in the case of

absence or disability, and until the least Charlet elec-tion, in the case of a vacancy or removal from office. SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, 1. To communicate to the Common Council at least once a year, and offener if he shall deem expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the ity, in relation to its government, finances and

rovements.

2. To recommend for the adoption of the Comm 2. To recommend for the adoption of the Common Council all such measures connected with the police security, health, cleanliness and ornament of the city and the improvement of its government and finances as he shall deem expedient.
3. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city to be duly executed and enforced.

4. To exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation or neglect o duty, and generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by the charter and city ordinances, and the laws of this State or the United States of the control of the charter and city ordinances, and the laws of this State or the United States of the charter and city ordinances.

nances, and the laws of this State or the United States
5. To appoint such clerks as may be authorized by
the Common Council and as may be required in his
effice to aid him in the discharge of his official duties,
SEC, 19. The Mayor, Controller and Counsel to the
Corporation, shall each be elected by the electors of
the city; the Mayor for the term of two years, the
Counsel to the Corporation for the term of three years,
and the Controller for the term of four years. The Controller shall be voted for upon a separate ballot. The
other heads of departments shall be appointed by the
Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Boardof Al
dermen. The Board of Aldermen shall have the power
to confirm or reject all nominations of officers made by dermen. The Board of Aldermen shall have the power to confirm or reject all nominations of officers made by the Mayor, and whenever any person nominated by the Mayor shall be rejected by the Board of Alder-men, the Mayor shall immedately nominate another

SEC. 20. The Mayor, Controller and Counsel to the Cerporation may each be removed by the Governor, for cause, in the manner provided by law in the case of Sheriffs. The vacancy occasioned by the removal of the Controller or Counsel to the Corporation shall be filled by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, until it shall be supplied at the next annual election of charter officers.

Sec. 21. The other heads of the Executive Depart-SEC. 21. The other heads of the Executive Departments, except the officers of the Croton Aqueduct Beard, shall hold their offices for two years, and until the appointment of their successors. The Mayor shall have power to suspend, for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the Heads of Departments, except the Controller and the Counsel to the Corporation. The Board of Aldermen shall have power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the Heads of Departments, for cause, other than the Controller and Counsel to the Corporation. The Heads Controller and Counsel to the Corporation. The Head of Departments shall have power to appoint and re-move the Chiefs of Bureaux and Clerks in their re-spective Departments; except that the Chamberlain

shall be appointed by the Mayer with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and may be removed in the same manner with the Heads of Departments. The Chiefs of Bureaux and Clerks of Departments and Bureaux shall hold office during the same term enjoyed by the Heads of Departments, unless sooner removed. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall be elected in the same manner as is now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law. The number of Clerks to the Departments shall be as fixed by the Common Council, who shall also fix the terms of all offices created by them under authority of law.

Sic. 22. There shall be an executive department, which shall be denominated the "Department of Finance," which shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation, and shall prescribe the forms

which shall be denominated the "Department of Finance," which shall have coutrol of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation, and shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts; and all accounts rendered to, or kept in the other departments of the city government, shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this department. It shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the corporation, and all accounts in which the corporation is concerned either as debtor or creditor. The chief officer of this department shall be called the "Controller of the City of New-York." There shall be a bureau in this department for the collection of the revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and for the collection of all revenues arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city, and for the performance of such other duties as may be directed by the Common Council; the chief officer of which shall be called the "Collector of the City Revenue." There shall also be a bureau in this department for the collection of taxes and assessments, and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Receiver of Taxes and Assessments," who shall have all the powers and perform all the duties now prescribed by law for the Receiver of Taxes and for the Collectors of Assessments as heretofore constituted, and the provisions of law relating to them are hereby modified so as to conform to the provisions of this act. There shall also be a bureau in this department for the received of arrears of assessments and arrears of water rents, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Clerk of Arrears." There shall also be a bureau in this department for the reception of all moneys paid

bureau in this department for the collection of arrears of taxes, arrears of assessments and arrears of water rents, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Clerk of Arrears." There shall also be a bureau in this department for the reception of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city, and for the payment of moneys on the warrant drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Common Council; and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Chamberlain of the City of New-York." The Chamberlain shall keep books, showing the amounts paid on account of the several appropriations: and no warrants shall be paid on account of any appropriations after the amount authorized to be raised by tax for that specific purpose shall have been expended. There shall be another bureau in the Department of Finance, to be called the "Auditing Bureau," and the chief officer thereof shall be the "Auditing Bureau," and the chief officer thereof shall be the "Auditing Bureau," and the chief officer thereof shall be the "Auditing Bureau," and the chief officer thereof shall be the "Auditing Bureau," and the common council, once made adobtor or against the Corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same, with the reasons for the allowance, to the Controller. The Controller shall report to the Common Council, once in ninety days, the name of every person in whose favor an account has been audited, with the decision of the Auditor upon the same, together with the final action of the Controller thereon. All moneys drawn from the City Treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure which shall have cognizance of opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues: of building, repairing and lighting wharves and piers, the construction and repairing of public roads, the care of public buildings and places, and the filling up of sunken lots, under the ordinances of the Common Council. The chief officer bereof shall b

the chief officer of which shall be cented the Supram-tendent of Wharves." There shall also be a bureau in this department, to be denominated the "Bureau of Repairs and Supplies," which shall have cognizance of all repairs and supplies to public buildings, lands and places, and of all other necessary repairs and supplies places, and of all other departments. The chief officer places, and of all other necessary repairs and provided for in other departments. The chief officer thereof shall be a practical builder, and he shall be called the "Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies." There shall also be a bureau in this department, to be denominated the "Bureau of Lamps and Gas," the denominated the "Bureau of Lamps and Gas," the chief officer of which shall be called "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas." The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shall have a bureau under the Street Department, and shall have charge of repairing fire engines and fire apparatus. There shall be a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Roads." There shall in be a bureau in this department for the collection of assessments, and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Collector of Assessments." There shall be a bureau in this department for grading, flagging, curbing and guttering streets, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Superintendent of Street Inprovements."

Improvements.

Sec. 24. There shall continue to be an executive de S.C. 23. There shan commute to be an executive accounted partment, under the denomination of the "Croton Aqueduct Board," which shall have charge of the Croton Aqueduct, and all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water in the City of New-York, and the under-ground drainage of the same; and the public sewers of said city, and permits for street vaults, and of paving and conrepairing streets and avenues, and digging and con-structing wells; and the collection of the revenues aris-ing from the sale of the Croton water, with such other powers and duties as are or may be prescribed by law The chief efficers thereof shall be called the "Pres ine chief efficers thereof shall be called the "Pres-ident, Engineer and Assistant Commissioner," who, together, shall form the Croton Aqueduct Board, and hold their offices for five years. There shall be a bu-reau in this department for the collection of the revenues derived from the sale of the water, and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Water Registrar." officer thereof shall be called the "Water Registrat." There shall also be a bureau in this department for the laying of water pipes and the construction and re-pairs of sewers, wells and hydrants; paving, repaving and repairing streets, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Water Purveyor."

be called the "Water Purveyor."

SEC. 25. There shall continue to be an executive department known as the "Alms-House Department," which shall have cognizance of all matters relating to the Alms-House and Prisons of said city; the chief efficers thereof shall be called the "Governors of the Alms-House;" they shall take and hold their offices as provided by the act entitled "An act to provide for "the government of the Alms-House and Penitentiary" in the City and County of New-York," and be charged with the duties, powers and responsibilities. "the government of the Alms-House and Penitentiary
"in the City and County of New-York," and be
charged with the duties, powers and responsibilities
prescribed by that act. All ordinary appropriations
intended for the support and government of the AlmsHouse Department proposed by the Governors of the
Alms-House shall, before the same are finally unade,
be submitted by the Governors to a Board consisting of the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the
President of the Board of Councilmen, Mayor and
Controller. If said Board approve of the appropriations, it shall immediately report the same to the
Supervisors of the County of New-York; if it shall
disapprove of the same, it shall return them with objections to the Governors of the Alms-House for their
reconsideration; and in case the said Governors shall,
upon a reconsideration, adhere, by a vote of twothirds of all the Governors then in office, to the original
appropriations, they shall return them to the said
Board, whose duty it shall be to report to the Supervisors. The Board of Education shall also submit, in like manner, all appropriations required by it,
and said appropriations shall be subject to all the
provisions of this section, so far as the same may be
applicable.
Sec. 26. There shall be an executive department
known as the "Law Department," which shall have Sec. 26. There shall be an executive department

Sec. 26. There shall be an executive department known as the "Law Department," which shall have the charge of and conduct all the law business of the Corporation, and of the departments thereof, and all other law business in which the city shall be interested, when so ordered by the Corporation, and shall have the charge of and conduct the legal proceedings necessary in opening, widening or altering streets, and draw the leases, deeds and other papers connected with the Finance Department; and the chief officer thereof shall be called the "Counsel to the Corporation." There shall be denominated "the Corporation Attorney." There shall be also a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be also a bureau in this department, the chief officer of which shall be called the "Public Administrator." Administrator."

Sec. 27. There shall be an Executive Department

Administrator."

Sec. 27. There shall be an Executive Department known as the "City Inspector's Department," the chief officer of which shall be the "City Inspector," and shall have cegn zance of all matters affecting the public health, pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health, and of the Board of Health. There shall be a bureau in the City Inspector's Department, to be called the "Bureau of Sanitary Inspection" and Street Cleaning," under the control of an officer named the "Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection," and who shall render such services as may by ordinance attach to said bureau, in cleaning the streets, and in the abatement and removal of nuisances detrinental to the public health in said city. There shall also be a bureau in this department to be known as the Bureau of Records and Statistics, and which shall be under the direction of the Register of Records, and in which bureau shall be kept all records which may by law or ordinance be required to be kept in said department. The Coroners in and for the City and County of New-York shall make return to the City Inspector of all inquisitions taken by them in the said city and county (excepting those charging homicide, or felonious assault, which shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions). There shall also be a bureau in this department for

the inspection, regulation and management of the public markets, the chief officer of which shall be denominated "Superintendent of Markets." And it shall be the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at all times, to permit the City Inspector to order the hydrants to be used for cleansing the streets, provided that such use shall not endanger the general supply of the Croton water, and shall be so used under such regulations as the Croton Aqueduct Board may prescribe. The City Inspector shall, after the passage of this act, appoint such number of inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures as now or may hereafter exist, and who shall succeed to all the powers and perform the duties and receive compensation as now

ers of Weights and Measures as now or may bereafter exist, and who shall succeed to all the powers and perform the duties and receive compensation as now by law prescribed, and shall hold office upon the same term as Chiefs of Bureaux.

Szc. 28. It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said city to establish such other bureaux as they may deem the public interests may require, and to assign to them, and to the departments and bureaux herein created, such duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act, and the duties thereof shall be performed in accordance with the Charter and laws and ordinances of the city, but no expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers thereof, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering such expense. And no member of the Common Council, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or cierk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, or by any assessment levied by any act or ordinance of the Common Council, nor in the purchase of any real estate, or other payperty belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the Corporation.

SEC. 29. The Mayor, or either Board of Common Council, may at any time require the opinion is writing of the head of any department, upon any subject

SEC. 29. The Mayor, or either Board of Common Council, may at any time require the opinion is writing of the head of any department, upon any subject relating to his department, or any information possessed by him in relation thereto. And every head of department shall report in writing to the Common Council, quarterly, the state of his department, with suggestion in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable.

Sec. 30. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all officers and

may deem advisable.

SEC, 30. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to provide for the accountability of all others and other persons to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city shall be intrusted by requiring from them sufficient security for the performance of their duties or trust, which security shall be annually renewed; but the security shall be given.

SEC, 31. Annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by proper ordinances of the Common Council for every branch and object of city expenditure; and no money shall be drawn from the City Treasury except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn.

SEC, 32. Until the Common Council shall offerwise direct, the existing ordinances shall apply to the departments herein mentioned, so far as the same are applicable thereto and not inconsistent with this act.

SEC, 33. The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any sums of money whatever on the credit of the Corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature.

SEC, 34. It shall be the duty of the Controller to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New-York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Corporation during the year ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is pande; and in every such statement, the different sources of city revenue, and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the Corporation, the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

under which each loan was made, and the terms of which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

SEC. 35. No tax or penalty shall hereafter be imposed upon or collected of any person, nor liceher equired for selling or exposing for sale upon his, her, or their own premises in said city, any wholesome article of food; nor for selling such articles in any parts of the streets of said city as may be designated by the Common Council for that purpose.

SEC. 36. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, he Clerk of the Common Council for that purpose.

men Council for that purpose.

SEC. 36. The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall, by virtue of his office, be Clerk of the Common Council, and shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Clerk of the Common Council, except such as shall be assigned to the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen; and it shall be his duty to keep open for inspection, at all reasonable times, the records and minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council, except such as shall be specially ordered otherwise. The Clerk of each Board shall appoint and may remove at pleasure deputy clerks in his department, to the number authorized by ordinance. The Clerk of the Common Council shall keep the seal of the city; and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants and other documents, as under existing laws.

SEC. 37. It shall be the duty of the Clerks of the respective Boards to publish all ordinances and amendments of ordinances which shall be passed, and also the proceedings, in the newspapers which may be employed by the Corporation, except such parts as may require secresy; and whenever a vote shall be taken in either Board, upon the passage of an ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or lay any tax or assessment, such ordinance shall, before the same shall have been passed, be published with the Seame shall have been passed, be published with the Yeas and Nays, and with the names of the persons voting for and against the same, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, as part of the proceedings; and no ordinance which shall names of the persons voting for and against the same, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, as part of the proceedings; and no ordinance which shall have passed one Board shall be acted upon by the other Board on the same day, unless by unanimous consent, except in case of invasion, insurrection, riot

or pestilence.
Sec. 38. All contracts to be made or let by authority of the Common Council for work to be done or sup plies to be furnished, and all sales of personal prop plies to be furnished, and all sales of personal prop plies to be furnished, and all sales of personal property in the custody of the several departments or bareaux, shall be made by the appropriate heads of departments, under such regulations as shall be established by ordinances of the Common Council. Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular purpose, which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than two and the several parts of the said work of supply snau together involve the expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, the same shall be by con-tract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board it shall be otherwise ordered; elected to each Board it shall be otherwise ordered; and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the city as may be semployed by the Corporation for the purpose; said notice to be published for at least ten days in each of the daily newspapers so employed; and all such contracts when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be settled by the Corporation Counsel as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract in the manner prescribed and required by ordinance; and the adequacy and sufficiency of this security shall, in addition to the justification and acknowledgment, be approved by the Controller. All bids or proposals shall be publicly opened by the officers advertising for the same, and in the presence of the Controller. If the lowest bidder shall neglect or refuse to accept the contract within forty-eight hours after written notice that the same has been awarded to his bid or proposal, it shall be readvertised and relet as above provided. All property sold under the authority of the Common Council, shall be sold at auction, after previous public notice, under the superintendence of the appropriate head of department. Every contract, when made and entered into as before provided for, shall be executed in duplicate, and shall be filed in the Department of Finance; a receipt for each payment made on account of, or in satisfaction of, the sume, shall be indorsed on the said contract by the party receiving the warrant; which warrant shall be only given to the person interested in such contract, or his authorized representative. The proceeds of all sales made under and by virtue of this section, shall be, by the officer receiving the same, immediately deposited with the City Chamberlain, and the account of size, verified by the of and all contracts shall be entered into by the appropriate heads of departments, and shall be founded or